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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

From the Gentleman's Magazine *for Jan.* 1766.

The CRISIS, *or, a full defence of the colonies. In which its inconteſtibly proved that the* Britiſh *conſtitution has been flagrantly violated in the late* STAMP ACT.

THE main argument which the enemies of the colonies make uſe of to juſtify the act of Parliament in diſpute is that the *Britiſh* legiſlature has an undoubted right of eſtabliſhing whatever ordinances it may think proper for the regulation of all the *Britiſh* dominions, and that it is an abſolute rebellion againſt the authority of the Mother Country for any part of thoſe dominions to refuſe an implicit obedience to ſuch ordinances. To this the *Americans* reply that as they are utterly unrepreſented in the Parliament of the Mother Country, a doctrine of this kind muſt inevitably rob them of the moſt valuable rights which they ought to poſſeſs, as *Engliſhmen*, and reduce them in an inſtant, from a nation of free born ſubjects, to a ſet of the moſt miſerable ſlaves. Such is the ſtate of the preſent queſtion.

That the Mother Country has a *power* of impoſing what burthens ſhe thinks proper on any part of her dominions is a poſition ſo evident that it cannot poſſibly admit of a debate. While ſhe poſſeſſes a *force* capable of exacting an obedience to her laws, ſhe muſt naturally poſſeſs a *power* of enacting whatever may be moſt agreeable to her inclination; but it does not follow, becauſe ſhe is inveſted with a *power*, that ſhe is inveſted with a *right*: Nothing can give a *right* which is repugnant to the principles of *equity*.

By the fundamental laws of the *Britiſh* conſtitution, it is abſolutely declared that no *Engliſhman* is to be taxed without his own conſent. Now, if we allow the people of *America* the rights of *Engliſhmen*, it muſt neceſſarily follow that the Stamp Act is, to the laſt degree, inequitable; and that even the conſtitution of the Mother Country itſelf was flagrantly violated, to lay an arbitrary burthen upon the unfortunate colonies. I know very well I ſhall be told that though the *Americans* are not *immediately* repreſented in the *Engliſh* Parliament, they are nevertheleſs repreſented *virtually*, and therefore can have no actual foundation for complaint.

If this be the caſe, and this *virtual* repreſentation doth exiſt now, it muſt always have been the caſe, and muſt have exiſted from the beginning. The Mother Country had as good a right to claim it, from the firſt hour it poſſeſſed a ſingle foot of *ultramarine* territory, as to date her pretenſions entirely from the never to be forgotten period of Mr. *Grenville*'s adminiſtration. But why, in the name of common ſenſe, if the Mother Country judged herſelf the *virtual* repreſentative of all her various dependencies, did ſhe grant a provincial legiſlature to her colonies, and from the time of their firſt exiſtence inveſt this legiſlature with the ſole power of internal taxation? If ſhe meant to grant them a legiſlative power of no conſequence, this would be an equal impeachment both of her juſtice and humanity: It would be an argument that ſhe abſolutely deſigned to lead the colonies into an errour, for the cruel ſatisfaction of condemning, the moment they unhappily fell into the miſtake. It would, in ſhort, be an inference that, for the mere ſake of diſtreſſing *them*, ſhe was reſolved to manifeſt no conſideration whatever for *herſelf*.

But ſo far was this from being the caſe, that, from the time of their firſt eſtabliſhment, to the time of paſſing the Stamp Bill into a law, the Mother Country continually applied to the Aſſemblies, whenever their aſſiſtance was wanted; and, agreeable to the legiſlative capacity with which ſhe herſelf had inveſted them, ſhe permitted them, in the moſt publick and unlimited manner, to debate upon the propriety of her requeſt. If ſhe thought this conduct neceſſary for ſo long a ſpace, whence comes it that ſhe now thinks herſelf entitled to a diſcretionary right of loading them with whatever burthens ſhe thinks proper? Certainly every Miniſter, before Mr. *Grenville*, muſt have been inconceivably ignorant of the Mother Country's rights, to allow the *Americans* a provincial legiſlation for ſuch a number of years, if they were *virtually* repreſented in the *Britiſh* Parliament; or Mr. *Grenville* muſt inevitably poſſeſs a greater ſhare of genius than any of his predeceſſors, to make ſo important and unexpected a diſcovery.

Let us only conſider to what a ſtate the whole continent of *America* muſt be reduced, were ſuch a doctrine admitted to be either reaſonable or juſt. If the Mother Country has a right, in any one inſtance, to impoſe an arbitrary law, ſhe has a right to be deſpotick in every inſtance; and with the ſame propriety that ſhe inequitably forces the colonies to bear the minuteſt part of her burthens, ſhe may oblige them to groan under the weight of the whole. It is on this account that the colonies think themſelves obliged to ſtand up in defence of their conſtitutional rights as *Britons*, and in ſupport of their natural privileges as men. The preſent law, ſevere as it may be in its formation, is ſtill infinitely more dangerous when ſet up as a precedent; and, injurious as it may be in itſelf to the people of *America*, the manner of enacting it is what principally fills them with apprehenſion.

But, to give the advocates for *virtual* repreſentation the fulleſt ſcope of their arguments, and to allow that the *Americans* have this winter found a great number of *virtual* repreſentatives, yet laſt winter, when the Stamp Bill was in agitation, not a ſingle ſoul would preſent a petition from the poor coloniſts, though ſeveral of the provinces, in the humbleſt terms, begged leave to ſet forth both the iniquity and the impracticability of ever carrying ſuch a law into execution. So far from being attended to by the Miniſter, their Agents were diſmiſſed with all the little minded inſolence of office; and they underwent the double mortification of ſeeing their remonſtrances utterly diſregarded, and their *actual* Repreſentatives treated with the moſt inſuperable contempt.

When this little anecdote relative to the *American* petitions is mentioned, with what degree of juſtice can it be ſaid that the colonies are *virtually* repreſented in the *Britiſh* Parliament? To have this *virtual* repreſentation, their petitions ſhould upon all occaſions be received, and their complaints ſhould be as readily heard as the complaints of their other fellow ſubjects. But if there is no body to whom they have an immediate right of application, if there is no body who is particularly obliged to repreſent their grievances before the great council of their Mother Country, and if they themſelves are not to be heard, when there is no body elſe to ſpeak for them, muſt it not be the groſſeſt contradiction in terms to talk of a *virtual* repreſentation? In fact, this doctrine is perfectly of a piece with the proceedings of the late Miniſter. He violated every principle of common juſtice when he firſt paſſed the law, and now he violates every principle of common underſtanding to ſupport the rectitude of his behaviour.

The advocates for the Stamp Act, whenever they are cloſely puſhed on the ſubject of *virtual* repreſentation, run conſtantly to a deſpicable ſubterfuge, where they idly imagine there is no poſſibility of ſuſtaining any violent attack. In the firſt place, they tell us that notwithſtanding the mighty complaints of the *Americans* about the want of repreſentation, they are as much repreſented in the *Britiſh* Parliament as either *Birmingham*, *Mancheſter*, *Leeds*, or *Sheffield*, who, nevertheleſs, never murmur at wanting immediate Members, but dutifully ſubmit themſelves to the determination of the *Britiſh* legiſlature, from a proper and reſpectful confidence in its wiſdom and juſtice.

The Gentlemen who reaſon in this manner do not however reflect that though *Birmingham*, *Mancheſter*, *Leeds*, and *Sheffield*, have no immediate voices, as corporations, to return Members ſolely for themſelves, yet they have a voice in the general repreſentation of their reſpective counties; and have a right to inſtruct, and call upon their ſeveral Knights, to lay their grievances before the Parliament: This is ſo evident a circumſtance that there is no neceſſity of enforcing it; and I believe that was any one of the Knights who repreſent theſe places to refuſe a compliance with the duties of his office, they would of themſelves be conſiderable enough to prevent his ever being re-elected on a future vacancy. But let the *virtual* repreſentatives of *America* refuſe ever ſo often to lay the petitions of the colonies before the auguſt Council of the Mother Country, and let them violate the conſtitution of the provinces never ſo much, the poor *Americans* have no voice at a general election to oppoſe their return into Parliament. Of conſequence, therefore, as the inhabitants of *Birmingham*, and the other towns, have voices to chooſe the man who is worthy of their confidence, and voices to oppoſe the perſon who is not, it muſt be ignorance itſelf to ſuppoſe a ſimilarity of circumſtances between them and the miſerable colonies, who are ſo unhappily deſtitute of both

Having thus, as I hope, refuted one part of the ſubterfuge which the enemies of *America* make uſe of to prejudice the minds of the publick, I now come to the other. It has been urged, as an excuſe for denying the *American* petitions a hearing, that no petitions were ever ſuffered to be read which were known to be againſt the paſſing of a Money Bill. I am almoſt aſhamed to tell a reader of the leaſt intelligence that this poſition is notoriouſly falſe; I am almoſt afraid he will think it an inſult to his underſtanding if I ſhould obſerve that ſuch a a poſition would deſtroy the very eſſence of Parliaments. However, to ſilence it at once, I ſhall only remark that when the late Cider Bill was in agitation, the city of *London*, and ſeveral other corporations, petitioned againſt its being paſſed into a law. Their petitions were received with the greateſt complacency, though they were not attended with ſucceſs; and their right of petitioning was never once queſtioned, though the illuſtrious Aſſemblies to whom they applied did not judge it then expedient to comply with their requeſts.

"But the colonies (ſay theſe conſcientious caniſts) "are now extremely populous, and extremely rich; "they are every day riſing in numbers, and in wealth, "and muſt, in the nature of things, aſpire at a total "independence, unleſs we are beforehand with them, "and wiſely take the power out of their hands." This language is very extraordinary, yet it is very common; and may be heard in every coffee-houſe within the bills, from the lips of the ignorant or the intereſted. But will any man of ſenſe, after the incredible augmentation of blood and treaſure which we have been at to eſtabliſh the colonies, take upon him to ſay that their proſperity can poſſibly be dangerous to the Mother Country? Can we, from the general tenour of their conduct, by any means ſuppoſe, were they poſſeſſed of the power, that they ſhould ever be poſſeſſed of the inclination, unleſs we drive them deſperate, by proceeding to extremities? During the laſt war, when their own opulence, and our neceſſities, furniſhed them with a fairer opportunity than what they are ever likely to enjoy again, of becoming abſolutely independent, what injury did we ſuſtain from ſuffering them to poſſeſs the natural rights of free born *Engliſhmen?* Did they not expoſe their lives continually in our ſervice? And did they not exhauſt their treaſures ſo much beyond the moſt ſanguine expectations of the Mother Country, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* even voted a very large ſum to reimburſe ſo extraordinary an exertion of their munificence! Poſterity, ſurely, muſt be aſtoniſhed to find, at the very moment we were rewarding the *Americans* for ſuch inconteſtible proofs of their affection, that we were at the ſame time taking away their liberties, from a doubt of their fidelity; that at the very inſtant we expreſſed the greateſt ſenſibility for their attachment, we puniſhed them with the greateſt cruelty, and accompanied the ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of friendſhip with the moſt intolerable chains.

The oppoſition made by the *Americans* to the execution of the Stamp Act, I am very well perſuaded, has given their enemies no little opportunities of poiſoning the publick mind; and many well meaning people are ready enough to believe that, let the Stamp Act be never ſo inequitable, it is now the buſineſs of the Mother Country to ſupport it, as the only means of ſecuring her authority. This argument, however popular, is very far from being defenſible. The colonies never diſputed the *juſt* authority of the Mother Country; they have only oppoſed the tyranny of an injudicious Miniſter. In reality, if the caſe be fully examined, the Mother Country has been as much injured on this occaſion as the colonies. *Her* conſtitution, which poſitively declares that *no Engliſhman* ſhall be taxed *without the common conſent of Parliament*, has been violated, to oppreſs three millions of her moſt uſeful and affectionate children. Inſtead, therefore, of condemning the colonies, our indignation ſhould fall upon the head of that man who has ſo violently broke in upon their peace, and ſo arrogantly called upon us to maintain the infringement of our conſtitution. His temerity in ſuppoſing that the Mother Country would become a dupe of his ma-

chinations, and imagine that her honour was connected with the proceedings of a Miniſter whom ſhe looks upon with the utmoſt contempt, is the higheſt aggravation of his conduct, and calls aloud for ſome exemplary mark of publick reſentment.

As in the courſe of the foregoing arguments I have ſhown that the people of *America* are not *virtually* repreſented in the *Britiſh* Parliament, and made it pretty clear that, as *Engliſhmen*, they ought not to be internally taxed, but by their own conſent, it may poſſibly be demanded where I am willing to ſtrike a line, and what degree of executive authority I am willing to allow the Mother Country over her colonies? If we go back to the original end of colonization, we ſhall find that the ſole deſign of eſtabliſhing colonies in different parts of the world was to extend the commerce of the *Britiſh* nation, as wide as poſſible, and not, by any means, an intention either to diſcharge the ſubject from his allegiance, or to ſtrip him of his natural privileges as an *Engliſhman*. Of courſe, the power of the Sovereign ſhould be the ſame in the colonies as in the Mother Country; and the Mother Country, as the great parent of all, ſhould poſſeſs an indiſputable right of making ſuch commercial laws as may be judged neceſſary for the common good. She ſhould alſo be inveſted with a juſt power of reſtraining any meaſures which would be prejudicial to her own intereſt; and, in every caſe, the balance of emolument ſhould be in her favour, as the grand ſource from which the colonies drew their exiſtence and proſperity.

To the Printer of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MARCH 1766.

From the Wilds of AMERICA.

Mr. W. Pym's Bacchanal Publick Leger, printed in London Auguſt 1765.

I HAVE long looked upon ſome meaſures purſued at home (as the ſaying is) in the light of a M——l endeavour ſo to govern the colonies by laws made without the conſideration or the conſent of the inhabitants, or their repreſentatives, as in the end to enſlave them: Therefore I have never been able rightly to digeſt in my thoughts the legal force which the P. O. acts ought to have in *North America*, ſince *they* evidently infringe the conſtitutional right of repreſentation, indiſputably veſted in the people; in as much as they were framed by perſons who really diſcover their ignorance as to the circumſtances and ſituation of the colonies, too much, to give the late doctrine of a virtual repreſentation the leaſt countenance of a *fair* or *juſt* argument. We read in ancient hiſtories that the invention of poſts has been ever ſince the time of the great *Cyrus*; and no doubt in its firſt inſtitution it was a noble plan, ſuitable to the ſocial nature of man, and really beneficial to his commercial and correſponding diſpoſitions. But how long has this great and glorious purpoſe continued the only or *real* object of the law in ſome realms? As ſoon as the eye of corruption beheld it, it became a M——l calculation for monoſyllable purchaſes, a commodity much in eſteem with ſome of thoſe Gentlemen; theſe *Ay* and *No* ſounds, which the ſcullions of corruption are tutored implicitly to utter on many occaſions. As the beautiful curtain of publick utility was always ready to be drawn, to ſcreen the ſcheme from every eye of upright penetration, the effecting it could not be attended with any difficulty. From whence we may preſume ſuch laws became crowded, time after time, with thoſe pernicious clauſes that really obſtruct rather than expedite the original purpoſes as to commerce and correſpondence; ſuch as the compelling and giving rewards for bringing letters into the P. O. By which means (in *North America* in particular, from the injudicious regulations in the acts made as before) many things of great conſequence to private perſons have been picked up, and there ſuffered to lie unheard of, as it were. Captains generally collect them from ſome coffee-houſe bag, becauſe the more letters they bring to an office the more pence will they get; whilſt the ſuffering proprietor has the trouble, as well as expenſe of hunting for them perhaps from office to office, and at a conſiderable diſtance from him, beſides the poſtage demanded. In this obſervation, I am perſuaded that my aſſertion *that the firſt purpoſe of the plan bears no proportion to the ſums intended to be raiſed by the laws*, is ſufficiently to be juſtified. Certainly no one can ſay that the ſeveral colonies, in their reſpective legiſlative capacities, could not, or would not, have thought of regulations more ſuitable to the neceſſary deſpatch of ſuch buſineſs; nor that their ſeparate legiſlations would not have cordially engaged and united in proper meaſures for ſuch a publick benefit, within their reſpective powers. Before ſuch things are aſſerted, thoſe Gentlemen who now ſeem to affect a moſt tender regard for the colonies ought as tenderly to have recommended them. I doubt not, had this been the caſe, but proper laws before this day would have been framed, really to have anſwered the original deſign of poſts; and croſs poſts might have been erected for the intended deſpatch of ſuch buſineſs, at leaſt at the preſent, if not at a much leſs expenſe of poſtage: For I have frequently obſerved that many Engliſh papers, though with no greater carriage than from the ſhip's ſide to the office, even at the port of entry, have been loaded with a poſtage more than ten times their firſt coſt; when, had they been freighted as goods, two and a half per cent. would have been all the freight that could have been demanded. But as the caſe really is, what American legiſlation can venture on a law to remedy ſuch evils, when they know the laſt conſenting power amongſt them is reſtrained from paſſing it, as interfering with the Britiſh acts?

For the foregoing reaſons, and many more of too patriotick a nature for a conſcientious man to ſacrifice for any private advantage that can be mentioned, I have long reſolved againſt putting a letter in or taking one out of a P. O. And had our late Printer obliged me with ſuch a publication, ſome Gentlemen perhaps would not have hazarded that total diſregard to their letters which I dare ſay I muſt have ſhown to many; for I do underſtand there are ſeveral, as well as ſome packets, directed to me in the offices, where they may lie, or be converted to ſuch uſes as the Gentlemen who retain them may be (though very unjuſtly) empowered to put them to. This I ſay without deſign of offence to one individual. I have not a ſoul diſpoſed to receive the leaſt perſonal benefit through any ſtream that muſt in a ſhort time, if not ——— ——d, deluge and deſtroy the country in which I enjoy my being. I ſhould therefore be glad of duplicates of things of conſequence from ſuch as may have heard of my reſolution, by ſome private hand; for notwithſtanding the clauſe of penalty againſt it, I ſhall be ſurpriſed at that kind of caſuiſtry which (when in its diſquiſitions on liberty it finds that the violating attacks on it are only to be ſupported by *Might* according to a late M———l rule) ſhall boggle at any endeavour to diſappoint in effect every purpoſe of ſuch unconſtitutional force; as it is evident that every ſuch law, however it may be baited with *publick good*, only conveys under that gilding the bitter pill of ſlavery: For we ſee they are all made uſe of as precedents in argument, both by ſpeech makers and temporizing writers, hiſtorians, and others on the ſubject. *A facto ad jus*, according to the logick of the mighty, in reaſon as well as in power. A lion emblematically rampant indeed. Firſt I will, becauſe I am ſtrong enough to make it good; then I have a right to will, becauſe I have ſo willed it before. What action can there be in the world that might not be juſtified by ſuch a plea! Some ſupremes are ſaid to be *ſub nullo tantum ſub Deo*, implying no doubt *that* conſcience which actuates and confines the ſupremacy to every good purpoſe. But here is a ſupremacy argued for *ſub nullo*, without any exception but that of a god called Precedent; which, according to the general caſt of human precedents, may be a demon of the firſt order. Let ſuch deducers of violation from violation but turn the wallet in this caſe, and bring their own ſituation into view. Should a people by choice, inveſted with a power for three years, by virtue of that inveſtiture, reſolve the continuance of that power into ſeven years, might not ſuch a precedent juſtify a reſolution (according to this doctrine) into a power *in perpetuo?* Where then can be the ſacredneſs of ſuch a conſtitution? This ſuppoſition is founded upon the maxim *what has been may be again*, eſpecially where judgments are thus corrupted by precedents. But I hope no coloniſt can be ſo indiſpoſed in mind or body as to think that life thus ſingly enjoyed will be a proper compenſation for his ſwallowing ſuch a nauſeous doſe *in futuro*, even though it ſhould be compounded with the moſt agreeable flavoured balſams.

The hiſtorian Saluſt has given an admirable leſſon to every ſtate, in the dying words of Micipſa, King of Numidia:

Quis autem amicior, quam frater fratri? Aut quem alienum fidum invenies, ſi tuis hoſtis fueris? Equidem ego regnum vobis trado FIRMUM, ſi boni eritis; ſi mali, IMBECILLUM: Nam concordia res parvæ creſcunt, diſcordia maxumæ dilabuntur.

As I have a deſire that every prudent people (*North America* at this juncture in particular) ſhould avail themſelves of the wiſdom and policy contained in the above advice, I have endeavoured at a tranſlation of it, ſuitable to the preſent times, in the character of *America*, ſiſter genius to *Britannia*; for it is in the anecdotes of the day that the projector of a late meaſure plumed himſelf as to the ſucceſs of his raſhneſs much upon the long obſerved diſunion of the colonies.

What ſtronger connexion can there be than that which is cemented by *patriotick love?* Or what confidence can you, my ſons, place in the moſt friendly aſſurances of others [eſtranged as they are from your intereſt and their own real emolument, purely through an extravagant thirſt of arbitrary rule] if you are at variance among yourſeves? The conſtitutional privileges of the land, which I leave you in the poſſeſſion of, cannot be ſhaken or violated if you are well diſpoſed to one another; but if you ſuffer your private purſes, paltry piques, raſh reſentments, or the ſupercilious ſallies of genius, to ſtir up contention among you, your ſituation as to liberty will then be weak and tottering: For in the obſerved nature of things the ſmalleſt ſtates are ſeen to flouriſh moſt by that heavenly harmony which proceeds from publick unanimity, whilſt internal feuds, or inteſtine animoſities, frequently lay the greateſt empires level with the duſt.

An equality in conſtitutional rights enjoyed is the ſureſt means of a ſteady connexion in the whole realm, and the moſt certain method of producing an equality in meaſures, to the full extent of circumſtances; but where ſuch bleſſings are interrupted in any part of the kingdom, a *Briton* can no more wiſh for life on one ſide of the *Atlantick* than he can on the other. That the Sovereign of the whole nation may be ever happy in the dutiful allegiance of his people, even in the moſt diſtant part of his realm, and that his faithful ſubjects may be equally bleſſed with his Royal protection of all their conſtitution privileges, is the hearty prayer of

A truly loyal and

An HONEST BUCKSKIN.

To the PRINTER.

NORTHAMPTON, *March* 24, 1766.

SIR,

AS you have informed the publick you will be obliged to any perſon who will tranſmit any *authentick pieces*, I take the liberty of ſending you a copy of the order of this county court, which I flatter myſelf you will give a place in your next week's paper.

I am extremely eaſy about the cenſures that ſome of our *high* prerogative Gentlemen may beſtow on it, and only hint to them that the ſpirit of liberty which gave riſe to the order ſtill ſubſiſts, and I truſt in God will, to the end of time. Our clerk now iſſu[illegible], &c. as uſual: A noble example, and, I am [illegible] to ſay, an example that ought to be followed by [illegible]very court in this country, be their diſtinctions or dignity what they will.

Whoever has had the effrontery to aſſert that the Par———t of Br--t n can, or have conſtitutionally taxed America, and that Americans have no right to oppoſe the Stamp Act, is an advocate for paſſive obedience, and an enemy to this country. How could the effeminate and daſtardly inhabitants of the Eaſt more effectually ſhow their abject condition than by tamely complying with whatever their imperious lords and maſters ordained them. Hence ſuch a thought, ye ſons of liberty. Show Br--t -n you have a ſenſe of your wrongs. It is unmanly, it is ignominious, to yield to ſuch impoſitions, which confirms on us the condition of ſlavery. The acts of a Br---ſh Par---t, whenever they ſhall be found to be arbitrary and illegal, are to me equally tyrannical with the mandates of a *Sophi*; and ought to be, with the ſame honeſt indignation, rejected. I honour his preſent Majeſty King George the third; I deſpiſe ſycophants, and all kind of ſervility; I contend for an exemption from taxes laid on without my conſent.

I am, with great good will to my country,

Your humble ſervant,

NORTHAMPTONIENSIS.

*** The Order of NORTHAMPTON Court was in our Paper of *March* 21ſt.

LONDON, *January* 6.

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, and to aſſure your Majeſty that we will not fail, when this Houſe ſhall be ſupplied with its Members, to apply ourſelves, with the utmoſt diligence and attention, to thoſe important occurrences in America which your Majeſty recommends to our conſideration, and to exert our moſt zealous endeavours for the honour of your Majeſty's government, and the true intereſt of your people, in all parts of your extended empire.

Permit us, at the ſame time, to congratulate your Majeſty on the late increaſe of your Royal Family, by the birth of a Prince. Your Majeſty's happineſs and that of your people are one; and every increaſe of your Majeſty's illuſtrious Family is conſidered by your faithful Commons as a further ſecurity to that religion and thoſe liberties we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious government.

We alſo beg leave to offer to your Majeſty our ſincere condolence on the great loſs which your Majeſty and this kingdom have ſuſtained, by the death of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland; whoſe private and publick virtues, whoſe duty and affection to your Majeſty, and whoſe diſtinguiſhed merit and ſervices to this country, as they made his perſon dear to this nation while he lived, ſo they cannot fail to render his memory ſacred to the lateſt poſterity."

Extract of a letter from Birmingham, *dated Dec.* 28, 1765.

"The American Stamp Duty is matter of ſerious concern hereabouts; it is ſuppoſed, if it be not ſoon repealed, twenty thouſand people in this town, and the neighbourhood, will be deſtitute of neceſſary ſupport."

Jan. 18. Lieutenant Col. Frederick Haldiman, of the Royal American regiment, is appointed Brigadier General in America only, in the room of Brigadier General Bouquet, deceaſed.

Sunday died at Sunderland, John Heather, in the 105th year of his age, who worked in the coal pits there to within four months of his death.

They write from the Grenades that ſome of the principal planters of the new ceded iſlands in the Weſt Indies propoſe to eſtabliſh a diſtillery of arrack from the juice of the cocoa nut, after the original manner performed by the Dutch at Batavia, and other parts in the Eaſt Indies.

Letters from all parts of Holland agree as to the good ſituation of their government, in reſpect to every branch of trade; that they are paying off the publick debts apace; and that great preparations are making in all the provinces to celebrate the birth day of the Prince of Orange, who comes of age in May next, and will conſequently then take upon him the Stadtholderſhip, &c.

Jan. 23. The Marquis de St. Croy, appointed Governour of Mexico, who came hither from the Court of Spain to treat on a regulation of the trade and commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, between the ſubjects of Great Britain and thoſe of Spain, is preparing to ſet out on his return to Madrid, from whence he is to go directly to his government.

It is now aſſerted, and many people believe upon good authority, that if Mr. Pitt accepts of any thing it will be a Peerage, and ſome conſiderable place of honour and emolument that is not connected with publick buſineſs.

Laſt Tueſday morning died at Bath the celebrated Mr. Quin, who for many years greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an actor on the Engliſh ſtage; which, on account of his bad ſtate of health, he was obliged to quit. In the year 1748 he came from Bath to play the part of Othello, at Covent Garden theatre, for the benefit of the poor unhappy ſufferers by the fire in Cornhill, which happened the 25th of March in the ſame year. He was a Gentleman univerſally reſpected by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

Luſiſti ſatis, ediſti ſatis, atque bibiſti;
Tempus abire tibi.
Alas, poor Quin! thy jeſts and ſtories
Are quite extinguiſh'd; and, what more is,
There's no *Jack Falſtaff*, no *John Dories*.

Wedneſday morning a match was run between a horſe of Mr. Jones of Dover ſtreet, and a mare belonging to a butcher in St. James's market, four miles upon the Hounſlow road, for 50 guineas, which was won by the latter with eaſe, the mare running the four miles in ten minutes. There was above 500l. depending upon this match, two to one againſt the horſe.

We hear it has been ſettled with the Court of Madrid, in conſequence of powers ſent over with the Viceroy of Mexico, that on no account whatever any Britiſh veſſel is to be boarded or ſearched by the guarda coſtas of Spain, in the proſecution of our trade within the Cape, unleſs actually detected in illegal commerce in a Spaniſh port.

In caſe of granting encouragement for the importation of American hard ſoap, we are informed an ample ſupply may be had from the colonies, clear of freight and charges, at the rate of four pence halfpeny per pound.

Jan. 25. It is ſaid a certain great man in the law has told a great perſonage that Mr. —— ſpeech has done his country more harm than any thing that has happened for ages paſt.

For ſeveral days paſt, the Great Commoner has been retired to his country ſeat, which occaſions various conjectures.

An account of the value of imports in England from the North American colonies, from Chriſtmas 1762 to Chriſtmas 1763, with the exports to the ſaid colonies, for the ſame time, is under conſideration.

The celebrated John James Rouſſeau, who was preſent at the performance of Zara, and Lethe, laſt Thurſday, at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, after the preformance, made our Engliſh Roſcius the following compliment: "Sir, you have "made me cry at your tragedy, and laugh at your comedy, "though I ſcarce underſtood a word of your language."

The performers of the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden have ſet on foot a contribution, among themſelves, for the raiſing and eſtabliſhing a fund for the relief and maintenance of decayed actors, and their families.

We hear that among other legacies left by the late Earl of Godolphin, he has bequeathed 14,000l. to the Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle, and half the amount of the rents of St. James's market, of which his Lordſhip was ſole proprietor of the other half of the ſaid market his Lordſhip has left to the Marquis of Caermarthen, eldeſt ſon of the Duke of Leeds.

Jan. 28. Yeſterday the Right Hon. William Pitt was at the Houſe of Commons.

His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick was this day at the Parliament Houſe, which was fuller than has been known for many years.

Letters from New York ſay that if the Stamp Act ſhould be repealed the American colonies will cheerfully carry into execution the late reſolution of Council, for fitting out a certain number of armed veſſels, at their own expenſe, to act in the nature of guarda coſtas.

This week very large orders have been ſent down by merchants to Birmingham for goods intended for the American markets, deſigned to be ſhipped over in the ſpring fleet.

The following is the general toaſt at the weſt end of the town:

Succeſs to the juſt;
Honour to the brave;
Health to the ſick;
Freedom to the ſlave.

By the lateſt and moſt exact calculations that have been made, the inhabitants of Ireland amount to above two millions and a half; and thoſe of America and the Weſt Indies, who are ſubjects of Great Britain, to about two millions, and no more.

Feb. 4 His Majeſty is perfectly recovered of his late indiſpoſition.

This day ſeveral Gentlemen concerned in the American trade gave their attendance at a Board of Treaſury held at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

A plan is ſaid to be drawn up, for granting to his Majeſty's American ſubjects a ſhare in the Britiſh legiſlature, and proving the great benefit which would ariſe from ſuch a meaſure both to the colonies and Great Britain.

NEW YORK, *March* 13

Upon a ſuppoſition that the cannon upon the battery in this city were ſpiked by order of Lieutenant Governour Colden, his effigy was exhibited laſt Thurſday, ſitting upon a piece of ordnance (properly mounted) with a drill, conſtructed in ſuch manner as to be continually working; at his back hung a drum, as a badge of his former profeſſion; on his breaſt was fixed a paper, on which were the following lines,

I'm deceiv'd by the Devil, and left in the lurch;
And am forc'd to do penance, tho' not in the church.

After it had appeared in the principal ſtreets of the city, attended by many thouſand ſpectators (although it rained great part of the time) it was carried to the Common, where a fire was immediately made, and the whole conſumed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, amidſt the acclamations of the multitude, who diſperſed directly after. The affair was conducted with ſuch order and decorum that no perſon ſuſtained the leaſt damage. N. B. The publick are deſired to take notice that the cannon ſtill remain ſpiked, and it is expected that no further hint will be neceſſary.

We hear from New Rochelle, in Weſt Cheſter county, that a Negro woman, belonging to Mrs. Rodman of that place, was laſt week delivered of a Negro child, after which ſhe continued as well as women in her circumſtances generally are, for 3 or 4 days, when ſhe was taken in labour again, and delivered of a Mulatto child.

We are favoured with the following memoraudnm, from a Gentleman lately arrived from Charleſtown, South Carolina.

The Governour of South Carolina (after much altercation between him and the Aſſembly) conſented to give a certificate, importing that the perſon appointed to diſtribute ſtamped papers in that province refuſed to deliver them; which certificate being delivered to the Naval Officer, by the maſter, he is admitted to give bond in that office, and of conſequence to paſs through the other offices without ſtamps. One or two veſſels with theſe clearances were ſailed for Portugal; and four for England lay in the road when I came away, and would depart the firſt opportunity.

The Sons of Liberty in Charleſtown were come to a reſolution that no rice ſhould be ſuffered to be ſent from that port to Georgia, as the inhabitants of that province had tamely received the ſtamps. This reſolution, if adhered to, will greatly diſtreſs them, as I am well aſſured there is at this time in that province (Georgia) not leſs than 80 ſail, a great part of them chartered veſſels, and now lying on high demurrage, without any thing to load them.

At a meeting of the Sons of Liberty, the night before I left Charleſtown, information was given that a ſchooner loaded with rice for Georgia had ſtolen down in the night, but had not got to ſea, on which they ſummoned the owner and maſter, and obliged them to bring her up again and diſcharge it.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 6.

By letters from England, of the beſt authority, we are adviſed that the petitions for and againſt the change of the government of this province had been read twice before the King and Council, when it was put off *ſine die*; which, to uſe the Lord Preſident of the Council's own words, is for ever and for ever. Thus we hope we have got rid of this unhappy bone of contention, and that now peace, good will, and brotherly love, will take place.

Extracts of ſeveral letters from Barbados, *January* 23.

"I informed the people of the town with the reſolutions of the Philadelphians, and their determination not to ſend any veſſels here ſoon, on account of our ſubmitting ſo tamely to the Stamp Act, which occaſioned proviſions to ſtart ſurpriſingly in two days. I inquired of the proper perſons if veſſels were liable to be ſeized that came without ſtamps, who told me there was not the leaſt danger, as they would be readily entered without. My countrymen all ſeem uneaſy now, and are ſorry that they accepted of the ſtamps; and I really believe, if ſome of the leading men would ſhow an example, they would ſoon put an end to them."

Jan. 24. "The fears of many people with you of a ſeizure for want of ſtamppaper are only imaginary, as they are not liable by the act; and veſſels have been entered here from Virginia, and other places, who cleared out, ſince the 1ſt of November, without ſtamped paper, as uſual before that fatal day. The people here are much alarmed at the vengeance declared againſt them, for ſo readily admitting the Stamp Law, and now begin to curſe it heartily."

There are many other letters from that iſland to the ſame purport with the above, the writers of which lament bitterly the conſequences of the Stamp Law being introduced among them, as they are already drained of their caſh by it, having no money to pay for any thing elſe, the duties of which, alone, it is ſuppoſed, will amount to about 26,000 l. a year. In ſhort, they ſeem in deſpair about the affair, every one blaming the other for his folly and ſimplicity in accepting of the horrid act, and thereby becoming ſlaves; more eſpecially as they were one of the firſt Engliſh ſettlements in America, and have a moſt excellent charter. And yet none of them have courage enough to endeavour to ſet it aſide.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, *January* 21.

"I found not the leaſt difficulty ariſing from my papers not being ſtamped, as the people here, in general, inſtead of calling us a d——d ſet of rebellious raſcals, now applaud the noble ſpirit and grand oppoſition made by the once ſenſeleſs and inſignificant, but now great, North Americans. The ſtamps were diſtributed in this iſland about 16 days, much againſt the inclination of the inhabitants; not by the good Gentleman who was appointed Diſtributor, but by a man who happened to be walking down to the water ſide, and ſeeing a bale of them lying on the wharf, altogether neglected for three days, took charge of and diſtributed them, as long as he thought it conſiſtent with his ſafety."

Our other advices from Antigua are that a Gentleman of that iſland having applied to the General for a warrant for ſome land, the ſame was granted, but that it was refuſed to be paſſed by the Aſſembly, becauſe written on ſtamped paper; which Honourable Body alſo rejected a petition laid before them, for the ſame reaſon. That the General, Council, and Aſſembly, had joined in a petition to his Majeſty for relief from the Stamp Act. And that all manner of buſineſs was carried on there without ſtamps.

From St. Chriſtopher's our advices are that all buſineſs is ſtill carried on there, without any regard to the Stamp Act.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 4.

Early on Monday morning laſt died Mr. Matthew Shields of York county, and one of the Veſtry of Bruton pariſh. He came to church on Sunday from his own houſe, which is a few miles from town, to all appearance in good health; but was ſeized, during the adminiſtration of the communion, with what the phyſicians call an Hemiplegia, which is a palſey of one half of the body.

At a meeting of a conſiderable number of inhabitants of the town and county of Norfolk, *and others,* Sons *of* Liberty, *at the court-houſe of the ſaid county, in the colony of* Virginia, *on* Monday *the 31ſt of* March, 1766.

HAVING taken into conſideration the evil tendency of that oppreſſive and unconſtitutional act of Parliament commonly called the Stamp Act, and being deſirous that our ſentiments ſhould be known to poſterity, and recollecting that we are a part of that colony, who firſt, in General Aſſembly, openly expreſſed their deteſtation to the ſaid act, which is pregnant with ruin, and productive of the moſt pernicious conſequences; and unwilling to rivet the ſhackles of ſlavery and oppreſſion on ourſelves, and millions yet unborn, have unanimouſly come to the following reſolutions:

I. Reſolved, That we acknowledge our ſovereign Lord King George III. to be our rightful and lawful King, and that we will at all times, to the utmoſt of our power and ability, ſupport and defend his moſt ſacred perſon, crown, and dignity; and will be always ready, when conſtitutionally called upon, to aſſiſt his Majeſty with our lives and fortunes, and defend all his juſt rights and prerogatives.

II. Reſolved, That we will by all lawful ways and means, which Divine Providence hath put into our hands, defend ourſelves in the full enjoyment of, and preſerve inviolate to poſterity, thoſe ineſtimable privileges of all free born Britiſh ſubjects, of being taxed by none but Repreſentatives of their own chooſing, and of being tried only by a Jury of their own Peers; for, if we quietly ſubmit to the execution of the ſaid Stamp Act, all our claims to civil liberty will be loſt, and we and our poſterity become abſolute ſlaves.

III. Reſolved, That we will, on any future occaſion, ſacrifice our lives and fortunes, in concurrence with the other Sons of Liberty, in the American provinces, to defend and preſerve thoſe invaluable bleſſings tranſmitted us by our anceſtors.

IV. Reſolved, That whoever is concerned, directly or indirectly, in uſing, or cauſing to be uſed, in any way or manner whatever, within this colony, unleſs authorized by the General Aſſembly thereof, thoſe deteſtable papers called the Stamps, ſhall be deemed, to all intents and purpoſes, an enemy to his country, and by the Sons of Liberty treated accordingly.

V. Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to preſent the thanks of the Sons of Liberty to Colonel Richard Bland, for his treatiſe entitled "An Inquiry into the rights of the Britiſh colonies."

VI. Reſolved, That a committee be appointed, who ſhall make publick the above reſolutions, and correſpond, as they ſhall ſee occaſion, with the aſſociated Sons and Friends of Liberty in the other Britiſh colonies in America.

Advertiſements.

My *Engliſh* horſe

SILVER EYE

COVERS mares, at my houſe in HENRICO county, at twenty ſhillings each cover, three pounds the ſeaſon, or four pounds to enſure a colt; for ready money, or tobacco. Good paſtures for the mares, *gratis*.

SAMUEL DU VAL.

HALLSFIELD, *March* 30, 1766.

Merry Tom

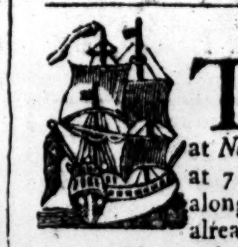
STANDS at my houſe, and covers mares at a guinea the leap, or 5l. the ſeaſon; the mares ſhall have as good paſturage as I can provide for them, under a good fence, ſome part of which is ſown in oats. Each mare that goes by the ſeaſon ſhall have half a barrel of corn given her regularly, morning and evening, *gratis*, provided the money be paid by the 1ſt of *April* 1767; and all mares whoſe covering amounts to 5l. ſhall have a diſcount of 10s. if I have no trouble with the mares, and the money be paid at that time. The horſe was bred by Mr. *Parker* of *Newcaſtle*, is a beautiful bay, prettily marked, and thought by good judges inferiour in ſhape to none on the continent. He is 14 hands two inches and near a half high, very ſtrong, and active. He was got by Regulus, his dam by Locuſt, a ſon of Crab, his grandam by a ſon of Flying Childers, his great grandam by Old Partner. His performances are: In 1762 he won 300 guineas ſweepſtakes at *Richmond*, then 4 years old; in 1763 he won 50l. at *Durham*, and the Noblemen and Gentlemens ſubſcription at *Cupar*, then 5 years old.

4 JOHN BAIRD.

SMITHFIELD, *April* 1, 1766.

INTENDS to leave the colony ſoon, for *Great Bri[tain]*

HENRY HODSDEN.



For LONDON,

THE ſhip UNION,

burthen 360 hogſheads, now lying at *Norfolk*, will take in tobacco, on liberty, at 7l. ſterling a tun, or 6l. if delivered along-ſide at *Norfolk*; as 280 hogſheads are already engaged, ſhe will certainly ſail ſome time in *May*. Any perſon inclinable to ſhip may apply to Mr. *William Holt* in *Williamſburg*, Mr. *John Hylton* at *Bermuda Hundred*, or the ſubſcribers in *Norfolk*.

LEWIS HANSFORD, & Co.

APRIL 3, 1766.

WHEREAS little regard has been paid to my former advertiſement, requeſting thoſe who are indebted to the ſtore kept by me at *Page*'s, as well as to them kept by Mr. *Alexander Donald* at Major *Boſwell*'s and Mr. *Archibald Govan* at *Aylett*'s, to come and ſettle their accounts, either by bond or otherwiſe, muſt again beg that all who have hitherto failed complying will immediately come and do it, as I ſhall leave the colony in 3 weeks; before which time I hope all perſons who have any demands either againſt any of the above ſtores, or myſelf, on private accounts, will make them known, as none will be allowed afterwards by Mr. *Alexander Donald*, who tranſacts the company's buſineſs, or by Mr. *John Johnſon*, who will ſettle my own private affairs, and who has proper authority for the ſame. All thoſe who now fail in complying with the above may depend on being ſued, whenever the law admits.

JOHN M'DOUALL.

THE building of *Glouceſter* county court-houſe is to be let to the loweſt bidder on *Tueſday* the 22d day of this inſtant *(April)* at the place where the court-houſe ſtood, when the Juſtices will be preſent to agree with the undertaker.

LEWIS BURWELL.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Newcaſtle*, ſome time in *December* laſt, a roan mare, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, trots high and rough, has great courage, and branded on the near buttock HB in a piece. Whoever contrives the ſaid mare to Mr. *John Jegitts* in *Williamſburg*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Louiſa*, ſhall have 40s. reward.

RICHARD ANDERSON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a black horſe, about 5 years old, about 4 feet 4 inches high, is a natural trotter, branded on the near ſhoulder C, with a crow's foot on the top, and on the near buttock T; poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.

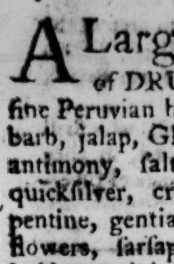
MOSES FUQUA.

Juſt imported from London, *and to be ſold at the moſt reaſonable rate,*

By NIVINS and WARWICK, at *Shockoe*,

A Large and genuine aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, among which are fine Peruvian bark, ipecacuanha, India and Ruſſia rhubarb, jalap, Glauber and Epſom ſalts, camphire, ſaffron, antimony, ſaltpetre, borax, calomel, red precipitate, quickſilver, crocus of antimony, Venice treacle and turpentine, gentian, orange peal, juniper berries, camomile flowers, ſarſaparilla, China root, aloes, Spaniſh flies, balſam capivi, lucatelli, Peru, tolu, ſulphur, *&c.* cream of tartar, pearl and French barley, licorice, aquafortis, ſyrup of ginger, oranges, buckthorn, *&c.* Florence and palm oil, mercurial and other ointments, plaiſters, Bateman's drops, Anderſon's pills, Britiſh oil, Squire's and Daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, Stoughton's bitters, Turlington's balſam of life, pill. ex duobus, fine eau de luce and other ſmelling bottles, all kinds of paint, ſpice, perfumery, and ſweetmeats, eſſential oils, Greenough's tincture for the gums, ſugar candy, raiſins of the ſun, almonds, and cold drawn linſeed oil, of great efficacy in colds, coughs, ſpitting of blood, and conſumptions. Alſo Doctor Hill's much celebrated eſſence of water dock, and tincture of valerian; the former is ſaid to cure the ſcurvy, itch, leproſy, and all diſorders of the ſkin proceeding from an impure ſtate of the blood; the latter to remove all kinds of fits, lowneſs of ſpirits, giddineſs, headachs, melancholy, and all hyſterick and hypochondriack affections.

N. B. Said *Nivins* has a complete aſſortment of medicines to diſpoſe of at *Warwick*, among which are all the articles above mentioned.



RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Hanover*, about the middle of *December* laſt, a likely Negro man named DAMON, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a ſcar on his forehead and cheek, is a briſk lively fellow, ſpeaks good *Engliſh*, was born in the *Weſt Indies*, beats the drum tolerably well, which he is very fond of, and loves liquor; had on when he went away Negro cotton clothes, and an old hat bound round with linen. I expect he will get on board ſome veſſel, as I underſtand he was ſeen in YORK town. Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, and contrives him to me, ſhall have 3 l. reward.

SARAH GIST.

N. B. The ſaid Negro was formerly a ſailor, has a ſmattering of the *French* language, and is outlawed.

DINWIDDIE, *March* 25, 1766.

I INTEND for the *Weſt Indies* very ſoon. 2‖ JOSEPH LYELL.

THE TRUSTEES, and other ſubſcribers to the fund for relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen deceaſed, are deſired to meet the Treaſurer on *Saturday* the [illegible]. The truſtees are the Rev. Meſſ. *Robinſon*, *Camm*, *Warrington*, *Dixon*, *Reade*, *Fontaine*; the Rev. Mr. *Hewitt* Preacher, and *Richard Graham* Treaſurer. 2‖

A PERSON qualified to undertake the management of a COPPER MINE, may hear of good encouragement by applying to the Printer.

WANTED,

A YOUNG Man, capable of keeping books of accounts, and collecting, ſhall have 20 l. a year, beſides other perquiſites. Inquire for the ſubſcriber at *Richmond* town, falls of *James* river.

WILLIAM WILLS.

N. B. One of a good character is expected. 2

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 26, 1766.

BROKE priſon, laſt *Sunday* night, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMES, about 35 years old, and about 5 feet and an inch high; has on a cotton waiſtcoat and breeches with plate buttons, oſnabrugs ſhirt, and yarn ſtockings. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and conveys him to me in *Suſſex*, ſhall have 40 s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

ROBERT PETWAY.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 26, 1766.

NOW in the ſubſcriber's poſſeſſion, a bright bay horſe, about 4 feet 9 inches high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and bob tail, and has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots. The ſaid horſe is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by PEACH, a Negro man ſlave belonging to *John Ruffin*, who broke gaol laſt *Sunday* night. The owner may have the horſe on proving his property, and paying charges, of WILLIAM LANE.

CHESTERFIELD, *March* 18, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a few days ago, a ſervant man named JAMES TERRELL, by trade a leather breeches maker, about 21 or 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, and has a remarkable ſhake with his head; had on an old narrow broad cloth coat turned, ſcarlet waiſtcoat with German ſerge back, and a pair of leather breeches. Whoever conveys the above ſervant to Mr. *Roger Atkinſon*, near *Peterſburg*, ſhall have 5 l. reward, if taken in this colony, if out 10 l. 2‖ GEORGE COUSINS.

To be SOLD,

A YOUNG healthy NEGRO fellow, who has been uſed to wait on a Gentleman, and plays extremely well on the *French* horn. For further particulars apply to the Printer. 2‖

TAKEN up in *Cumberland*, at Mr. *Bradby*'s plantation, a dark bay horſe, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a roached mane and bob tail, branded on the near buttock A, and on the ſhoulder ●; poſted, and appraiſed to 12 l.

SAMUEL FARGUSSON.

TAKEN up in *Cumberland*, at Mr. *Bradby*'s plantation, a bright bay horſe, about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and branded on the near buttock X; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l.

SAMUEL FARGUSSON.

Wanted to a FAMILY *here*,

A HOUSEKEEPER, for her character unexceptionable. To ſuch a one the terms offered will be eaſy and agreeable, and no other need give themſelves the trouble of application. The Printer will give directions to whom any inquirer is to apply.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 21, 1766.

GLOUCESTER county, *March* 18, 1766.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the 3d inſtant, two Negro men: One of them named ROBIN, a very likely fellow, of a yellow complexion, about 6 feet high, 28 years old, by trade a blackſmith, is well acquainted with plantation buſineſs, has a large ſcar on his right arm occaſioned by a burn, is very ſenſible, has been to ſeveral parts of the country, and intended when he went off to get on board a man of war, or ſome other veſſel; had on when he went away a gray fearnought waiſtcoat with metal buttons, oſnabrugs ſhirt, cotton breeches and ſtockings, *Virginia* ſhoes, and felt hat; he carried with him ſundry wearing apparel, and it is imagined has a paſs and ſailors dreſs, intending to paſs for a freeman. Whoever conveys the ſaid ſlave to me ſhall have 40 s. reward, if taken out of the county, and if out of the colony 10 l. Alſo DANIEL, a very likely fellow, near 6 feet high, and about 30 years old; had on a ſuit of cotton, oſnabrugs ſhirt, *Virginia* ſhoes, white yarn ſtockings, felt hat, and it is thought is gone to *Louiſa*. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall have 10 s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN FOX.

NEWCASTLE, *March* 13, 1766.

The beautiful high bred horſe

VAMPIER,

GOT by Regulus, will cover this his firſt ſeaſon for 30 s. a leap, at *Newcaſtle*. He won the 1400 guineas ſweepſtakes, for four year olds, at *Newmarket*; and beat *Wildman*'s Pam, who had won ſeveral King's plates; alſo a match for 500 guineas. Vampier was ſold by Lord *Waldegrave* to the Duke of *Bridgewater* for 400 guineas, from whom he became my property, and coſt me near as much as Juniper. He is full 15 hands 1 inch high, a fine bay, and in high order. Great care will be taken of thoſe mares left, which may go at 5 l. the ſeaſon, if Gentlemen chooſe it.

JOHN SYME.

N. B. Mr. *Pearſon* will receive the caſh, and act for me in my abſence.

CHARLES CITY, *March* 19, 1766.

STolen or ſtrayed from the ſubſcriber, about laſt *October*, two roan mares, both with foal, have white faces, and branded BH in a piece. Whoever delivers them to me ſhall have 40 s. reward for each.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

POST OFFICE, *Williamſburg*, *March* 21, 1766.

THE publick is hereby deſired to take notice that the *Hampton* rider will arrive in *Williamſburg* every *Tueſday* and *Saturday* at noon, come through *York* town, and return to *Hampton* the ſame evening. That the *Hanover* rider will ſet off from *Hanover* town early every *Monday* and *Friday*, to meet the *Hampton* rider in *Williamſburg* at noon every *Tueſday* and *Saturday*, and return to *Hanover* town on the *Wedneſday* and *Sunday* nights. That the *James* river rider will ſet off from *Hanover* town, by the way of *Richmond* and *Warwick*, to *Peterſburg* and *Blandford*, and return to *Hanover* town on *Tueſday* and *Saturday* nights. That the *Frederickſburg* rider will ſet out every *Monday* morning from *Hanover* town, by the way of *Todd*'s bridge, and arrive at *Frederickſburg* on *Tueſday* night, where he exchanges mails with the Northern rider, and returns to *Hanover* town every *Thurſday*. That a rider will ſet off from *Frederickſburg* every *Wedneſday*, to be at *Hobb*'s *Hole* that night, where he exchanges mails with a rider from *Urbanna*, and returns to *Frederickſburg* on *Thurſday* night. And that on *Friday* morning a rider proceeds with the mail to the Northward.

JOHN DIXON, D. Poſtmaſter.

To be SOLD,

A CHOICE parcel of land, lying in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, known by the name of the *Hawfields*, containing about 30,000 acres. For terms apply to the proprietor, who will be on the ſpot until the month of *May* next, or to Mr. *Francis Naſh* at *Childſburgh*.

SAMUEL STRUDWICK.

WE the ſubſcribers, in *Williamſburg*, have opened ſhop at the back of Doctor *William Carter*'s brick building, and purpoſe carrying on the RIDING-CHAIR-MAKERS buſineſs, in all its branches; and likewiſe make carts, and all kind of wheels. Gentlemen who ſhall pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and neweſt faſhion, by

Their humble ſervants,

WILLIAM COSBY.
FILMER MOORE.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder*, *at* Hanover *court-houſe*, *on the firſt* Thurſday *in* April *next*,

A TRACT of LAND belonging to the eſtate of Major *William Taylor*, deceaſed, containing 500 acres, lying on *Little* river, in the forks of *Hanover*, about 10 miles above the court-houſe, known by the name of *Jouett*'s ordinary, and very convenient for a merchant or ordinary keeper. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

The EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 15*th day of* May *next*,

A PARCEL of LAND, well ſituated between *Major* and *Tam[illegible]* creek, near *Sowell*'s *Point*, in *Norfolk* county, with a commodious brick dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, and other convenient out-houſes, thereon. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid the 10th of *October* next, and the remainder in *April* 1767. Alſo 10 NEGROES, for which credit will be given until the 10th of *October*, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

JAMES IVY.

N. B. The premiſes will be ſhown, at any time, by J. I.

NORFOLK, *March* 8, 1766.

THE ſhip KING of PRUSSIA, *James Glaſford* maſter, about 500 hogſheads burthen, to be let on charter only for *Glaſgow*. Alſo the ſnow JOHN, *Archibald M'Millan* maſter, burthen about 350 hhds. to be let on charter to any port of *Britain*. Apply to the ſubſcriber at *Norfolk*.

NEIL JAMIESON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Northumberland*, on *Monday* the 10th of *March*, 1766, a ſervant man named SAMUEL HOLMES, by trade a tailor, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſtammers much in ſpeech, ſpeaks faſt, has a very remarkable yellow place on the outſide of his left knee, and on the inſtep of his other leg a very great ſcar, occaſioned by ulcers, is bow legged, and rolls much in his walk; had on an old dark coloured cloth coat lined with white, his jacket had new forebodies of dark drugget, a pair of leather and a pair of black worſted ſtocking breeches, country made ſhoes, an old hat bound round, and I imagine will change his name and dreſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway, and brings him to me, ſhall have 40 s. reward, if taken in this or any of the neighbouring counties, and if at a greater diſtance, 5 l.

WILLIAM TAITE.

N. B. He told his friend he intended to get on board ſome veſſel going to *James* river, and then on board a man of war; it is therefore expected that all maſters will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to diſcover ſuch runaways, and be cautious of incurring the penalties for entertaining or carrying them out of the country.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 11, 1766.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon an *Ibo* Negro fellow, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, about 40 years old, has on a blue coat with metal buttons, a cotton waiſtcoat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, has five gaſhes of his country mark on each cheek, and ſays that he was ſold about 6 years ago by Col. *Hunter*, late of *Hampton*, to *David Sallen*, waterman. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of

WILLIAM LANE.

GENTLEMEN may now be ſupplied, on a ſhort notice, at the Printing Office, *Williamſburg*, with BLANK BOOKS of all ſizes, ruled or unruled, and bound either in Calf or Vellum. OLD BOOKS alſo new bound, and any thing in the BOOK BINDING buſineſs executed in the cheapeſt and beſt manner.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and COMPANY, at the POST-OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for Three Shillings the firſt Week, and Two Shillings each Week after.